



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

About this Release

ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Statistics - Tasmania is a statistical snapshot of Tasmania and Tasmanians. It brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data to provide economic, social and demographic indicators for Tasmania. Included are indicators on population, labour force, education, crime, health, agriculture, housing and construction, transport, income and tourism. Commentary and feature articles complement the statistical data presented.

Issues affecting voluntary work in Tasmania in 2002 (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Issues affecting voluntary work in Tasmania in 2002

AGEING POPULATION IN RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES

In 2002, existing volunteer organisations in rural and remote communities have expressed concern that volunteers who have been a part of their respective groups for many years are now ageing. Young people have limited employment opportunities in rural and remote communities and are being forced to move to larger cities or interstate, leaving a void of potential volunteers.

Access to affordable and reliable transport for volunteers has become the main prohibitive factor for volunteer effort in small rural communities. Public transport companies tend to cater for the paid workforce, which leaves volunteers to find their own way or choose not to volunteer at all.

The rising cost of petrol is also a strain for many people.

Good volunteer management practices advocate that volunteers be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred while on the job, however this is only possible if the employing organisation has the funds available.

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

The cost of and/or non-availability of public liability insurance for voluntary community groups has become a recent issue. Some groups have been forced to forego insurance, cancel events or even cease to exist because of greatly increased premiums.

The peak body for volunteering in Tasmania, Volunteering Tasmania, recently requested information from voluntary groups about their experience with public liability insurance costs.

Information obtained will be used to compile a series of case histories on the effects of these increased costs. The case histories will be used to lobby the State Government and the Commonwealth Government for action to reduce the effects upon voluntary groups.

Preliminary results show that of all voluntary groups surveyed:

- Half reported that their public liability insurance premiums had increased. Increases varied from 'only minor' to more than double.
- Some stated that they were having to pay increased fees for use of premises, due in part to increased insurance costs for the owners.
- Some indicated that they had to pay an increased premium to cover volunteers aged over 65 years or had been refused cover on volunteers of this age.
- Likely consequences included increased membership and activity fees, cancelled events and the possibility of organisations ceasing to exist.

Given current obstacles, volunteering in Tasmania is still strong. Volunteering Tasmania's offices interview over 30 potential volunteers each week. Training Services of the organisation provide both accredited and non-accredited training to about 200 volunteers and volunteer coordinators each year across the State.

Community Services (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Community Services

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

In all States and Territories 'not for profit' organisations were the main source of expenditure on community service activities in 1995-96. In Tasmania 'not for profit' organisations accounted for 57% of the total expenditure on community service provision.

Generally, direct community service expenditure of \$8,515m was outlaid among the States and Territories in a manner broadly similar to their shares of the estimated resident population of Australia; however, the types of activity on which expenditure was incurred in each State/Territory and the types of organisations providing the services varied considerably.

- Residential care and accommodation support was the major community service activity in all States and Territories; however, the proportions vary from a high of 62% in New South Wales to a low of 32% in the Northern Territory. Tasmania had a relatively high expenditure on residential care and accommodation, 61%.

- For child-care services, the Northern Territory was the highest, accounting for 28% of its expenditure on community services, followed by the Australian Capital territory with 23% and Tasmania with 20%. New South Wales and South Australia had the lowest proportions with 10% and 7% respectively.
- In Tasmania personal and social support services that provide support for personal and social functioning in daily life accounted for 10.5% of its expenditure on community services. This was lower than any other State or Territory.

EXPENDITURE ON DIRECT COMMUNITY SERVICES ACTIVITIES, 1995-96

	Tas.	Aust.
Community service activity	\$m	\$m
Personal and social support	28.9	1,567.2
Child-care	53.8	1,025.7
Training and employment	11.6	375.5
Financial and material assistance	3.9	153.2
Residential care and accommodation	168.2	5,004.6
Other	7.6	389.1
Total	274.0	8,515.2

Source: Community Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8696.0)

Disability, ageing and carers (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Disability, ageing and carers

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (1301.6)

Disability and ageing are factors that may influence a person's need for support or assistance. Relatives and friends provide a major part of the assistance needed, while government, commercial and private non-profit sources provide additional support.

DISABILITY

In Tasmania in 1998, 105,100 people had a disability (22.3% of the Tasmanian population), compared to 19.3% of the Australian population. Disability usually exists as a consequence of disease, disorder or injury. In 1998 in Australia and Tasmania, physical conditions, including musculoskeletal disorders such as arthritis, were the most common cause of disability (85.3% and 89.0% respectively). However, 14.7% of people with a disability in Australia and 11.0% of people with a disability in Tasmania identified a mental or behavioural disorder as their main condition.

Self care, mobility and communication are fundamentally important activities underlying all aspects of everyday life. In Tasmania most people with a disability (77.5% of those with a disability or 17.3% of the Tasmanian population) were restricted in one or more of these core activities.

The rate of disability increased with age, from 6.6% for children aged 0-4 years to 90% for those aged 85 and over. While the proportion of males and females with a disability was similar in Tasmania (around 22%) it varied across age groups. Disability rates for males

were higher for those who were young with 9,000 or 17.2% of all males with a disability in the 0-24 year age group. In comparison 4,800 or 9.1% of all females with a disability were in the 0-24 year age group. Disability rates were also higher for males approaching older age. Approximately 22% of all males with a disability were 60-69 years of age. In comparison 14.6% of all females with a disability were 60-69 years of age. The greater proportion of females in the older age groups, where disability rates are higher, affects the overall disability rates for females.

In 1998 in Tasmania, 60.3% of the 100,700 people with a disability living in households needed assistance to move around or go out, shower or dress, prepare meals, do housework, light property maintenance, paperwork or communicate. Most people in need of assistance received some help: 57.2% had their need fully met, and 38.9% partly met. However, there were 4.0% who felt their needs were not met at all.

Of the 92,300 persons with a disability aged 17 years and over living in households, 52.7% drive daily, while 13.4% always need to be driven.

AGEING

In 1998, in Tasmania 61,900 people (13.1% of the total population) were aged 65 and over with 35,400 of this age group (57.2%) having a disability. Of those people aged 65 and over 31,200 (50%) needed assistance with at least one activity.

Of the 57,600 persons aged 65 years and over, living in households 43,300 (75.2%) received a government pension or allowance as their principal source of cash income, while 10,300 (17.9%) relied on superannuation or annuity, dividends or interest or other private income including child support or maintenance as their principal source of cash income.

In 1998 in Tasmania the main activities participated in away from home for those persons aged 65 years and over living in private dwellings were visits to family or friends (47.2%), church-related activities (11.5%), sport/physical recreation (10.1%), attending performing arts/arts craft group activity (8%) and going to a restaurant or club (6.9%).

CARERS

In 1998 in Tasmania, there were 67,200 people who provided some assistance to those who needed help because of disability or ageing. The majority of these were female (55.7%).

Primary carers are those who provide most informal assistance with personal activities to a person with a disability and therefore caring plays a major part in their lives. In 1998, 23.7% (15,900) of all people providing assistance were primary carers, and most of these (66%) were female. Nearly 33.8% of all persons who were carers were over 55 years of age.

PRIMARY CARERS(a), Reason For Taking On Caring Role

	Reasons
	no.
Could provide better care	6.1
Family responsibility	8.1
No other family or friends available or willing	4.5
Emotional obligation	5.7
Had no choice/alternative care unavailable	7.0
Other reason/not stated	(b)1.5

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as carers may report more than one reason.

Source: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, Tasmania (Cat. no. 4430.6.40.001).

Family life (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Family life

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (1301.6)

- In Tasmania in 1998 there were 186,000 households of which 26.1% were lone-person households and 38.9% were households with three or more persons.
- In Tasmania in 1998 there were 131,000 families of which 110,000 (84%) were couple families.

Couple only families comprised 54.3% of all couple families while defacto couple families (including same-sex couples) comprised 11.1% of all couple families.

Of all families with children under 15 in Tasmania in 1998 77% were couple families with children under 15, 20.6% were lone mother families with children under 15 and 2.4% were lone father families with children under 15.

Of all families with children under 15, 43.4% were families with at least one child aged under 5. The average family size in Tasmania in 1998 was 3 persons, compared with 3.1 persons nationally.

Of all couple families with children under 15, 51.9% had both parents employed, and 12.1% had neither parent employed. Of all one parent families with children under 15, 48.5% had a parent employed.

- In 1998 in Tasmania of all persons aged 65 and over 33.7% lived alone. This is a higher proportion than any other State or Territory.
- In 1997 in Tasmania, 7.6% of all births were births to mothers aged under 20. With the exception of the Northern Territory this figure is higher than any other State or Territory. Of all births 11.4% were births to mothers aged 35 and over.
- In 1998 Tasmania had the lowest proportion of households who owned or were buying a computer (36%) and the lowest proportion of households with Internet access (10%).
- In Tasmania in 1997, 85.5% of all housing stock consisted of separate houses, 5.1% were semi-detached or townhouses and 8.0% were flats or apartments.
- In Tasmania in 1997, house owners with a mortgage accounted for 27.1% of the population while owners without a mortgage accounted for 42.3% of the population.

Volunteers (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Volunteers

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 1998 (1301.6)

Voluntary work provides an important contribution in meeting the needs of a community. In Tasmania, volunteers work in sport and recreation, health and welfare, education, community services, emergency services, religion, the arts, and the environment and heritage.

In the twelve-month period to June 1995, 78 900 people in Tasmania contributed 12.8 million hours of service. Females (41,600) contributed 7.0 million hours and males (37,300) 5.8 million hours.

Some 46.9% of all volunteers were involved in fundraising activities, 24.4% in teaching or instruction, and 10.8% were involved in providing personal care and assistance. In stating their reasons for becoming volunteers, 34.7% volunteered to help others in the community, 30.2% for reasons of personal/family involvement, 24.6% for personal satisfaction, and 4.9% to learn new skills.

In Tasmania, the Volunteer Training Service (VTS) receives funds from the Department of Community and Health Services to provide a statewide training and support program. Auspiced by the Volunteer Centre, the VTS offers services to groups and organisations which in turn service the aged, the disabled, and their carers. Regional workshops and information sessions are provided, and a resource library is available. Mediation is provided to assist with conflict arising between volunteers and organisations.

VOLUNTEERS, FIELD OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE, TASMANIA 1994-95

	Persons	Total hours provided
	'000	million hr
Sport/Recreation	27.5	3.1
Welfare/Community	26.3	3.0
Health	5.2	0.6
Emergency Services	5.9	1.0
Education/Training	14.4	1.2
Religion	14.5	2.8
Environmental/Animal Welfare	2.3	0.2
Arts/Culture	1.7	0.1
Other	6.2	0.8
Total	79.0	12.8

(a) As a volunteer can work in more than one field, the figures for individual fields of voluntary work will not add to the total.

Source: Voluntary Work, Australia (Cat. no. 4441.0).

CrimTrac (Feature Article)

Feature Article - CrimTrac

CrimTrac is an initiative of the Commonwealth Government being undertaken in conjunction with all State and Territory governments. At a national level, CrimTrac is about '...the development, implementation and management of advanced information systems that assist police nationally in their law enforcement and crime prevention roles' (CrimTrac Strategic Plan 2001-2005, Vision statement).

Prior to CrimTrac, Australian Police Services utilised the former National Exchange of Police Information systems such as the old fingerprint system and criminal histories database. This arrangement changed with the establishment of the Commonwealth's CrimTrac Agency on 1 July 2001. The Agency, as well as providing national police record checking services, is also responsible for the delivery of the following national systems:

- a new National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS);
- a new National Criminal Investigation DNA Database (NCIDD); and
- a redeveloped and enhanced version of existing Police Reference Systems within a new integrated CrimTrac system (CPRS).

More information on the CrimTrac Agency, and the CrimTrac initiative from a Commonwealth perspective, is available at <http://www.crimtrac.gov.au>

CrimTrac in Tasmania

National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)

National Criminal Investigation DNA Database (NCIDD)

DNA profiling in Tasmania

Tasmanian Aboriginal shell necklaces (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Tasmanian Aboriginal shell necklaces

This section draws on text by arts journalist Pollyanna Sutton published on the ABC web site, 23 April 2002, at **Signal Regional Arts: QVMAG: Strings Across Time**

For thousands of years, Aboriginal women have walked Tasmania's beaches gathering shells to make necklaces. Shell necklace making is one of the few Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural practices that is still undertaken in 2002.

Necklace making is an intense labour. Before European settlement the women would smoke the chunky maireener shells over a fire then rub off the coating to reveal the pearly nacreous surface. After piercing them with the eyetooth of an animal such as a kangaroo or a wallaby, the shells were strung on fine sinews from a kangaroo's tail or on string made from natural fibres. As well as the pearly shells there were strands of tiny intricate rice shells so named for their form and size, being no bigger than a grain of rice. There were also big black crow shells, cat's teeth and stripy button shells.

This traditional craft is dependent on the availability of shells, and many of the women keep

their gathering places a closely guarded secret. The most valued shell, the maireener, is collected during the spring tide when it recedes from the shore several hundred metres for up to three hours. The women then have time to gather shells fresh which is essential in retaining the intense colour and strength of the shell.

Tamanian shell necklaces were first documented by the early explorers who visited Tasmania in the 18th century.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ABS wishes to thank Arts Tasmania, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Lola Greeno and Pollyanna Sutton for their input.

'Strings Across Time' exhibition
Island Tales by Lola Greeno
Passing on Tasmanian Aboriginal traditions
Photographs of Tasmanian Aboriginal shell necklaces

Literacy programs in primary schools (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Literacy programs in primary schools

Literacy in primary school is supported through the Tasmanian Department of Education's Flying Start program. The program was initiated in 1997, and evolved from the Prep Literacy Program (1994) and the Early Literacy Program (1996). The Flying Start resource is essentially a staffing allocation made to schools to support literacy teaching and learning in kindergarten to Year 2. The resource supports a range of initiatives and programs based on the work of Marie Clay(a). Through the Flying Start resource the following is provided:

- extra staffing resources for primary schools, particularly from Prep to Year 2;
- smaller pupil-teacher ratio for a critical teaching and learning time each day, from Prep to Year 2;
- increased opportunities for teachers to work in partnership through a team approach;
- increased opportunities for teachers and parents to work in partnership;
- assistance for classroom teachers with the key strategies of assessment, planning, explicit teaching, monitoring, recording and reporting;
- additional professional development opportunities for classroom teachers, kindergarten to Year 2;
- programs for parents as children's first and continuing educators; and
- advice and guidance to school communities to establish quality programs which provide continuity across child care and schooling.

READING RECOVERY

- Reading Recovery is a school-based, early intervention literacy program within the

Flying Start Framework which:

- aims to assist students at risk of not achieving literacy benchmarks;
- aims to prevent the difficulties some students have in reaching literacy goals;
- focuses on Year One students who are not developing effective reading and writing processes;
- enables students to become active, independent problem solvers in a short space of time;
- builds on students' strengths, encouraging success and independence;
- approaches the acquisition of literacy holistically; and
- relies on a team approach by the whole school community.

At the beginning of each year, children in Year One who are identified as having difficulty learning to read and write are selected for the Reading Recovery Program. Students selected for the program have their classroom literacy program supplemented with daily one-to-one lessons of thirty minutes. The program runs for 12 to 20 weeks with a specially trained teacher.

PROFESSIONAL LEARNING MATERIALS

During 2001-02, Flying Start professional learning materials were developed within the Essential Learnings framework. The materials will have a comprehensive on-line element, currently being developed. Information can be found on the Department of Education web site at <http://www.discover.tased.edu.au/literacy>.

For more information on literacy please see the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Australian Social Trends (Cat. no. 4102.0).

(a) Marie Clay is Professor Emeritus at the University of Auckland. Her extensive research in normal and clinical aspects of developmental psychology has contributed to classroom practice in the early years of schooling and prevented literacy problems by early intervention.

A Hundred years of University life (Feature Article)

Feature Article - A Hundred years of University life

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 2000 (cat. no. 1301.6)

The growth in the University of Tasmania illustrates well the explosion in higher education in the past 25 years. The university awarded its first degrees in 1890 (though all had actually qualified elsewhere), but it took almost another 70 years, until 1957, for enrolments to reach 1,000. Enrolments topped 2,000 in less than 10 more years (1966), 3,000 only 4 years later (1970), and 5,000 in 1973. In 1999 the university has enrolled 14,656 students.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA ENROLMENTS

Enrolments	
Year	no.
1900	2
1910	87
1920	200
1930	393
1940	448
1950	672
1960	1,346
1970	3,002
1980	6,785
1990	10,593
1999	14,656

Source: University of Tasmania

Although in its early days lectures were delivered in Launceston as well as Hobart, the university comprised a single campus in the southern city until 1991, when the Hobart-based University of Tasmania amalgamated with Launceston's Tasmanian State Institute of Technology to form a multi-campus university.

In its first years the university was mainly accommodated in the old Hobart High School at the Domain. By the 1920s, however, this site was clearly inadequate for even the modest rise in student numbers. A number of alternative sites were considered in the 1920s and 1930s, with the Sandy Bay rifle range emerging as preferred site. The actual move did not, however, happen until the mid-1950s, and considerable discomfort was experienced by students and staff for a number of years at the old site.

The change in the role of women in the university has been dramatic in recent years, though the first female Master of Arts (MA) was awarded in 1899, only one year after the first male MA, and the first Master of Science (MSc) went to a woman in 1900. The first woman graduate, Elizabeth Wilson, also became its first female academic in 1899.

Apart from the peaks in female enrolments during the two World Wars, female enrolments only reached 50% of all enrolments in 1989. Since then, women have represented the majority of enrolments.

Women took part in the student association early in the life of the university - women were on the management committee by 1903 - but the Tasmania University Union (TUU) did not have a female president (Cynthia Johnson) until 1941, and the second female president was elected as late as 1989. During the 1990s there have been 5 more female Presidents elected.

Most of the elements of a university's cultural and political life have been present from early in the University of Tasmania's life. Students from Asia were first enrolled in the 1950s, under the Colombo Plan.

The first student magazine, Platypus, appeared in 1914, superseded by the present Togatus in the 1930s. In 1924 the first student sports team, a rowing eight, competed in an inter-varsity sports carnival, and the team won in the following year. The university student review, Old Nick, started shortly after World War II.

Political activity in some form or other also appears to have been a feature of the university's life from early times. Students disrupted Commemoration, as the graduation ceremony was then called, in 1912, and when this continued students were encouraged to transfer their more lively disruptive activities to their own ceremony known as Mock Commem. Even this mock ceremony was banned in 1934, though only for one year as it turned out. The TUU lobbied for student representation on university bodies in the 1930s, and achieved representation on University Council, albeit without voting rights at first.

In the 1950s there was controversy surrounding the infamous Orr case, and general dissatisfaction with the speed of the planned move to the present Hobart campus' Sandy Bay site; dissatisfaction supported by the findings of a government inquiry. Activism grew during the 1960s and 1970s, focused on the major political issues of the time, and continues to the present.

Home education (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Home education

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.6)

There is a small but growing number of parents who elect to teach and educate their children at home, and not through a school.

Home education occurs when parents choose to assume responsibility for planning, implementing and evaluating their children's learning program from a home base.

In order to monitor home education and provide advice to the Minister for Education, a Home Education Advisory Council was established in February 1993. It advises on the adequacy of individual programs of home education; provides a reference point for inquiries and concerns; maintains liaison with other agencies; and organises support and assistance to home educators. Apart from a chairperson, the council has three nominees of the Minister for Education, and three nominees of home educators.

The Home Education Advisory Council accepts responsibility for families who have notified the Minister of their intention to home educate and make themselves available for monitoring educational progress. However, the council is not responsible for families who withdraw their children from school-or who do not send their children to school-and who have not notified the Minister of their intention to home educate.

The aims of the Advisory Council are to ensure that home education in Tasmania is recognised and monitored, and to facilitate high standards in the educational practice chosen by individual families.

Among the activities of the Advisory Council during 1993-94 were:

- preparation of an information package for home educators;
- production of a regular newsletter for home educators; and
- meetings with district superintendents, school social workers, the School of Distance

Education, and school principals.

The Advisory Council has an important monitoring function. It keeps a register of families who have notified the Minister of their intention to home educate. It has adopted a number of minimum requirements from the recommendations of an earlier Working Party Report on Home Education. These minimum requirements include demonstration and verification of:

- the home educators' aims and purposes;
- the program that is intended to be followed, and specific references to literacy and numeracy;
- details of tutors and specialists, and opportunities for social interaction of home-educated children; and
- records of the student's program including the use of journals, test results, timetables, and work samples.

During 1993, the Advisory Council was notified that 83 children were to be home-educated, of whom about half had a monitoring visit.

Tasmanian Certificate of Education (Feature Article)

Feature Article - Tasmanian Certificate of Education

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 1996 (cat. no. 1301.6)

The Tasmanian Certificate of Education (TCE) has been developed after wide consultation in the community and all sectors of education in the State. After initial reservations by some employer representatives, the TCE now enjoys support from employers and from the University of Tasmania.

The TCE, which covers years 9 to 12, was introduced for Year 9 students in 1990 and was fully operational by the end of 1993. Years 9 and 10 are assessed internally, with standards moderated State-wide. Year 12 and some Year 11 subjects are assessed using a combination of internal and external assessments. In addition to satisfying subject-specific criteria, students are required to show achievement in a range of cross-curricular skills such as being able to work with others in a group situation, and using initiative.

The awards on the TCE are OA (outstanding achievement), HA (high achievement) and SA (satisfactory achievement). Students who complete a course of study without reaching a level of achievement which is deemed satisfactory will have this recorded on their certificate. In many schools, students keep a record of achievement for each year of their TCE. In these schools these records, together with evidence of other achievements, are included in a comprehensive portfolio or record of achievement, which students may use to assist entry into the workforce.

The Morris Miller Library, University of Tasmania (Feature Article)

The Morris Miller Library, University of Tasmania

Feature article published in the Tasmanian Year Book, 1972 (cat. no. 1301.6)

EARLY HISTORY

The University of Tasmania Library was established under the University of Tasmania Act 1889 which provided that the University Council '...shall have power to appoint Professors and Lecturers...and to establish Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and a Library'.

Accorded a low priority by statute, the University Library languished for some years, the first recorded expenditure on books not appearing in the University accounts until 1900, seven years after teaching began. In 1911 the total ordinary expenditure on books was £68 yet the subjects available on the University curriculum that year included English, French, German, Philosophy, Psychology, Ancient and Modern History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Law and Engineering.

A special grant and a bequest in 1913 provided £300 for the library and marked the beginning of the growth which has culminated in the present University library collection of 223,000 volumes. By 1915, 6,162 volumes had been accessioned with donations in this early period of the library's growth often exceeding purchased items; in 1921, donations accounted for 770 volumes while 438 were purchased. For twenty years, from 1923 to 1943, expenditure averaged £529 a year. However, the collection continued to grow and by the end of World War II totalled 55,000 books and 11,000 pamphlets, some 12,000 of the books being housed in seven departmental libraries.

The State Government in 1947, provided an extra grant of £15,000 over a five-year period and bookstock growth accelerated. Total stock in 1957 was 117,000 volumes and this had risen to 172,000 volumes in 1967.

STAFF

In 1913, Edmund Morris Miller (after whom the library was named in 1966) became honorary librarian in addition to his primary role of lecturer in Philosophy and Economics. For 32 years he was the only trained librarian employed by the University.

The first full-time assistant was engaged in 1919 and employed on shelf-listing. The entire library staff in 1943 consisted of the part-time honorary librarian, an assistant librarian and a cataloguer. Branch libraries, nominally under central control, were supervised by departmental staff. Following World War II there was considerable expansion in all University functions including the library. The first full-time librarian was appointed in 1945 and in 1946-47 a qualified deputy librarian, an additional cataloguer, two junior assistants and a typist were employed.

The library staff has since increased commensurate with the size and responsibilities of the library itself and by 1970, twelve professional librarians were included in the staff of 58.

ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES

The Library is a centralised system responsible for provision of library services to the whole

University. Management and administration is vested in a Library Committee of which the Librarian is the executive officer.

Most of the collections (particularly material for the study of social sciences and humanities) and the central administration are housed in the main library building. Branch libraries are located within the relevant faculties of Law, Engineering, Biomedical and Clinical Medicine and Biology; small collections are maintained in the departments of Geology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Library facilities are available to University staff and students and to other authorised persons including Royal Society of Tasmania members, while Clinical Library facilities are available to medical and dental practitioners. In 1970 the library introduced an extension service in Launceston in conjunction with the provision of an extension University service and lectures.

The library has on occasion been associated with various publications in the fields of bibliography and history. Continuing publications include the *Library Handbook* and *Annual Report*; the library is responsible for editing and publishing the *Union List of Higher Degree Theses in Australia University Libraries* which has been issued continuously since 1959.

ACCOMMODATION

The University Library was housed until 1954 in the former Hobart High School Building on the Queen's Domain, firstly in one room which was also used as a venue for official and social functions. By 1954, the library occupied one floor and an annexe. Following the move of the University to its present Sandy Bay site collections were established in the science departments.

Work commenced on a new building for the main library in 1959. First occupied in 1961, the five storey building was finally completed and occupied in 1970.

New accommodation was completed in 1968 for the Clinical Library in the Clinical School building at the Royal Hobart Hospital. The Pre-Clinical and Biology Libraries will be merged into a new Biomedical Library in 1973, when new accommodation is planned for completion. The Law Library will also move into a new building in 1973.

COLLECTIONS

Curiously, the Library has benefited from only a few major gifts, endowments or bequests. Among those it has received are part of the Walker Collection (books on philosophy, theology, history, voyages and literature) and a valuable classics collection formed by the late Professor R. L. Dunbabin. Other recent donations and bequests include 2,000 books on religion from the Archbishop's Library, Hobart, and 850 volumes on medical diseases of the eye bequeathed by the late Dr John Bruce Hamilton of Hobart.

ARCHIVES AND RARE BOOK ROOM

An Archives Section has operated in the library since 1954 to collect and make available for research, business, property and private papers relating to the history and development of the State of Tasmania. The section also maintains a collection of material relating to the University, including the University archives. Rare and valuable volumes are displayed in the library's Rare Book Room. The collections, to which access is restricted, include pre-1900 Australiana and material published overseas before 1800.

ROYAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Royal Society of Tasmania library of about 35,000 volumes was transferred to the University library in 1970 but remains a separate entity. The Society and University have strong historical links and together the two libraries, which have been built-up in a complementary manner, form a comprehensive resource for studying the natural and physical sciences.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of a library branch in northern Tasmania, as an expansion of the present extension service, will be considered in the future but this is dependent on the expansion of the University's northern facilities.

Initial steps have been taken to provide an audio-visual collection in the central library. Equipment is to be installed for playing disc and taped recordings, particularly music, both from a central control point and individual cassette-players.

Investigations have been made of the feasibility of automating some library routines but introduction of automated techniques is considered a doubtful economic and technical proposition at the present level of transactions.

The following table gives details of major expenditure items, staff, bookstocks and library loans for a five-year period:

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA, Expenditure and selected statistics

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
GENERAL STATISTICS					
Staff	41	46	48	51	58
Bookstock					
Volumes held	162,217	171,791	185,394	204,161	222,771
Current serial titles taken	4,033	4,786	5,390	6,189	6,347
Book loans					
External	47,384	45,901	65,807	73,848	74,205
Inter-library					
Loaned	529	778	1,069	1,336	1,618
Borrowed	1,500	2,023	3,001	3,081	2,751
Seating capacity					
Central library	153	223	240	165	630
Branch libraries	128	151	170	168	171
EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Acquisitions	81,360	108,738	140,163	139,943	166,871
Salaries(a)	84,511	122,681	149,105	168,403	215,898
Binding(b)	12,701	14,582	23,551	19,159	22,787
Other	6,304	4,477	7,660	7,064	9,231
Total	184,876	250,478	320,479	334,569	414,787

(a) Excludes salaries for bindery staff.

(b) Includes salaries for bindery staff.

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